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NCC approves draft law for Amman development corp.

By Ron Cathell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 12—The National Consultative Council today resolved the sensitive legal issue of transferring the Amman Municipality's expropriated land to a proposed public corporation for the development of the city.

After three weeks of discussion and debate, the NCC approved a draft law to establish the new company and in the same action removed any right of the previous owners of the land to raise a legal challenge against the transfer.

The corporation is to consist of three equal partners, the Pension Fund, Housing Bank and Amman Municipality, and is to provide services to Amman residents.

The problem facing the NCC was the wording in the law of expropriation, the law by which the municipality acquired the land. According to the law, the land to be expropriated had to be intended for a specific use in the interest of the public and not for commercial investment. Any deviation from the intended use of the property, like for investment,

could be challenged legally by the previous owner. But the purpose of the new corporation is to invest in the development of real estate in the interest of the public.

So in approving the draft law, the NCC sanctioned a provision which in effect blocks any legal challenge of the previous owners to reclaim their land, a provision which states the land will still be used in the interest of the public.

"We wanted to protect this transfer of land from any legal challenge," NCC member and former director of the Central Bank Dr. Khalil Salim told the Jordan Times today. "Our concern was whether or not you could provide this protection by adding a phrase in the draft law describing the use for the land," he said.

The new draft law states that the land, contributed by the Municipality as its share of the new company's working capital and estimated to be worth JD 5 million, will be used in the interest of the public.

"There was much argument about eliminating this phrase (introduced by the NCC), 'in the interest of the public'. But it

stayed in and the draft law was approved," Dr. Salim said.

The law, passed by a 27-17 vote, now goes before the Cabinet to be approved or amended. "It is up to the Cabinet now to decide on what is 'public use'," Dr. Salim said.

The government is currently working on amendments to liberalise the existing expropriation law and allow more reasons for legal challenge. However, the land transferred to the Amman development corporation is exempt from legal challenge.

Among the first projects to be carried out by the Amman development corporation are two parking facilities downtown and two commercial centres.

In other matters, the NCC referred to its financial affairs committee a draft law for ratification of the loan agreement between Jordan and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development for the production of potash.

The NCC also referred to the same committee a draft law of ratification of a loan agreement between the two parties for phosphate fertilisers.

Prince Hassan seeks regulations among industrial, trade sectors

AMMAN, Feb. 12 (JNA)—His Highness Crown Prince Hassan has called for regulation of relations among trade and industrial sectors in the Kingdom through the existing federations and chambers, and also for regulating the relations among similar industries on the sector level.

This came in a meeting held by the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce and the Amman Chamber of Industry on Sunday morning which Prince Hassan chaired at the Al Hussein Youth City.

His Highness called on the conferees to finalise the necessary steps to regulate these federations and chambers and ensure coordination among them on new scientific basis for achieving more service to the national economic and social welfare.

In the light of the ensuing debate over problems facing both the commercial and industrial sectors Prince Hassan indicated the necessity of providing what he called a scale of priorities for the public and private sectors investments in order to avoid any loss of economic and human resources, and to ensure coordination of development efforts that serve the aims of present and future development.

During the meeting the Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr. Nijmeddin Dajani explained the role of the public sector in drawing up the economic policy in cooperation with the private sectors.

British archaeologist to be buried in Jordan

LONDON, Feb. 12 (JNA)—The renowned British archaeologist Mr. Gerald Lankaster Harding, who died in London yesterday at the age of eighty, had asked in his will that he be buried in Jordan. Mr. Lankaster Harding was best known as an authority on Jordanian archaeology and one of the few specialists in ancient Arabic inscriptions.

Mr. Harding left a legacy of publications on the archaeology of Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. His book "The Antiquities of Jordan" is well known to visitors to Jordan. He served for five years as director of antiquities in Amman.

His body will be flown in from London and a special ceremony will be held for his burial.

National News Roundup

Arab customs committee to begin Amman

AMMAN, Feb. 12 (JNA)—An Arab customs committee to be set up by the Council of Arab Economic Unity will open its 32nd session tomorrow. The head of Jordan's delegation to the ten-day session, Mr. Soud Abdul Qader, said the committee will try to find a unified formula to settle customs violations and cases of smuggling and it will work out a policy for exchange of expertise against smugglers. The committee will also discuss the establishment of a permanent bureau to collect necessary information from member states and will discuss statutes for the union of Arab free zones.

Central Bank and IMF officials begin talks

AMMAN, Feb. 12 (JNA)—A meeting between representatives of the Central Bank of Jordan and a delegation from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) began on Sunday to study the conditions in Jordan. An official source of the bank, which is being held, said the IMF delegation listened to about achievements of Jordan's economy last year, legal financial and currency policies applied in this field. The delegation was also briefed on accomplishments of the five-year development plan in its second year and the general level of prices and two sides will resume their meeting on Wednesday.

Training course for Jordanian diplomats

AMMAN, Feb. 12 (JNA)—Minister of State For Foreign Affairs Ibrahim opened here today a training course for diplomats serving abroad. In an address to the 20 participants he said that the course is for orienting diplomats to explain Jordan's policy abroad. The minister also thanked the Service Commission and the Public Administration for sponsoring the course. According to the director of the Public Administration Institute specialists in the fields of law and politics will be lecturing on Jordanian domestic policy; and Jordanian achievements in agriculture and industry.

Jordanian-French civil aviation talks begin

AMMAN, Feb. 12 (JNA)—Talks were held at the Directorate of Civil Aviation here today between Jordanian and French teams to amend a bilateral air transport agreement signed in 1967. The amendment would enable Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline to increase its weekly flights to France and would allow the types of aircraft used by both national airlines to vary. The Jordanian team was headed by General of Civil Aviation Sharif Ghazi Rakan and the French team by the director of French civil aviation. The talks will continue for a five-day visit.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Book Exhibit
The British Council presents an exhibition of books on agricultural education. The exhibition is open regular hours.

Photo Exhibit
The French Cultural Centre has a documentary photo display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

German Film
The Goethe Institute presents part I of the film by Feyhner entitled "Tadelooser und Wolff" which is a novel by Walter Kempowski. The film starts at 8:00 p.m. will be shown tomorrow.

Friends of Archaeology
A general meeting of the Friends of Archaeology is being held at the American Centre at 6:00 p.m. Included in the programme is a lecture by Dr. James Sauer on "Jordanian Archaeology Everyone."

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Jordan Baptist School

Conceptual failure?

THERE HAS BEEN much speculation recently in the Western press about the credibility of American support in the wake of the stormy events in Iran. There has also been an attempt to dramatise the consequences of the failure of the Camp David agreements, which Kissinger, among others, says would demonstrate that the United States is not capable of shaping events.

It would be foolhardy to deny that the significance of U.S. support is now being put to the test. Following the events in Iran, the strategic importance of certain Arab countries in the Middle East for the United States is all the more apparent; what is not so apparent is the reliability of American support. This translates into such questions as: is the United States ready and able to provide its friends with the wherewithall to be effective and strong allies? Can it guarantee their security needs? Will it be instrumental in securing an acceptable peace agreement in the Middle East? Or are its hands tied?

Once it is clear to everyone, including the Soviet Union, that U.S. military support for its Arab allies, specifically its willingness to sell them arms, takes second place in the order of priorities to the interests and security needs of Israel—whether real or imagined—then the value of American support is undermined.

Saudi Arabia has delivered what it has promised to the United States in terms of stability of oil prices and the continuity of supply; in fact it has now boosted its production by one million barrels a day to help make up for the shortfall in world supplies caused by the halt in Iranian production. Yet the U.S. commitment to Saudi Arabia is hedged by the desire to placate Israel's dream of everlasting military superiority over the combined Arab armies. This is going to be harder and harder to justify with time; either the Arabs would have to remain weak, or Israel would have to become a world power or be incorporated into NATO, as Chaim Herzog advocates, a tactic guaranteed to alienate America's friends in the Arab World. Considering that the Arabs have enemies other than Israel, the sale of outmoded warplanes to Egypt and emasculated military technology to Saudi Arabia is not about to help the credibility of American support; particularly since the Arabs are suing for peace.

But peace must be on acceptable and realistic terms. The events in Iran have proven that nationalism and religion are potent forces. The restoration of the territories occupied by Israel in 1967 and self-determination for the Palestinians—which is a sacred Arab cause—are the minimal conditions for peace and Israel's acceptance in the region. All Arabs see the restoration of Arab Jerusalem as a national and religious duty. There can be no sell out on these issues. Inability to see this would be a conceptual failure parallel to that which made the U.S. blind to what was coming in Iran.

The Camp David formula fails to satisfy the honest dictates of Arab conscience, particularly as that formula is interpreted by Israel. Its failure, in its present form at least, will not mean that the United States is incapable of shaping events, but that it has listened to the good sense of its allies in not trying to impose an impossible shape on the future of the Middle East, to the temporary satisfaction of one party to the conflict.

The Soviet Union may be a threat to some Arab states, but Israel is a much more immediate and tangible danger to stability in the Middle East. The only way to defuse the bomb is for Israel to seek accommodation with its neighbours.

The Arabs are not asking the United States to sacrifice Israel on the altar of its friendship with the Arab World; but we refuse to be dictated to, we will not allow our sense of justice to be violated nor will we allow the Palestinians to be denied what we would be sanctioning for Israel at their expense: a homeland and control over their own destiny.

The history of the Middle East is replete with alliances between Arab states and the Soviet Union which were determined by the unconditional commitment of the United States to Israel, regardless of right or wrong. When Israel's alleged security needs are used to justify the occupation of our lands and the denial of a decent and dignified life for our fellow Arabs, when it becomes convenient for the Palestinians to vanish or to become vassals to Israel, then any Arab-American alliance must be seen as a one-way street from which Israel benefits and we suffer.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I Monday says that the people of Iran who suffered much and sacrificed their blood generously in the recent events "have now set their feet on the threshold of stability and victory, although the situation needs more of statesmanship and self-control and more insistence on the sovereignty of law and order so that this people may be able to exploit their vast resources for a renewed revival."

Much depends on Ayatollah Khomeini whose duty is not confined to the reconstruction of the Iranian society but also to project the true image of Islam "that shines with forgiveness, love and peace."

On the same line Jum'a Hammad in his daily column in Al Ra'i says that the Iranian people have been trying to put an end to a state of schizophrenia in their life when they were governed according to principles and methods that are quite different from what they believe and cherish. Now they have set their feet on the road of guiding their future by themselves.

Mr. Hammad warns the new Iranian leadership to guard against both internal and external plots that may attempt to defame and abort its successful "revolt". Imam Khomeini needs not only to exercise self-control but also to control the "street"; and to see, through ability, wisdom and faithfulness, that the banner of Islam that was hoisted over Iran, may become the sanctuary in which the people of Iran take shelter.

AL DUSTOUR throws light on the two speeches exchanged between His Majesty King Hussein and President Josip Broz Tito during a dinner banquet given in honour of the Yugoslav president Sunday evening.

It says that in his speech, King Hussein reiterated Jordan's firm and primary stand towards a Middle East solution stemming from two basic conditions: Israel's total withdrawal from occupied Arab land, and ensuring the right of Palestinians to self-determination.

President Tito's reply in Amman Sunday evening was a confirmation of Yugoslavia's support.

Agriculture education exhibit opens

By Thomas Cromwell
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Feb. 12 —

Green thumbs, with potted plants, a box or two in the window or with a real garden, are invited to join agricultural engineers, teachers and students, Ministry of Agriculture employees, and the general public at the agricultural education exhibition being held at the British Council, on Jabal Amman.

The four-day exhibition was opened Monday at 5:30 p.m. by Dr. Subhi Al Qasem, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan. It will run through Thursday, February 15, during regular British Council hours.

About 275 books and periodicals are on display, covering various topics. They were exhibited in many Egyptian cities during the past year before coming to Jordan.

This is the first time the British Council in Amman has put on an agricultural exhibition. After it closes at the British Council, it will be put on at the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan, from February 19 to March 1.

According to Mr. Peter Skelton, assistant representative for Jordan at the British Council and organiser of the current exhibition: "This is the first exhibition of this sort, that I know of, in Jordan. Many of the books are highly specialised."

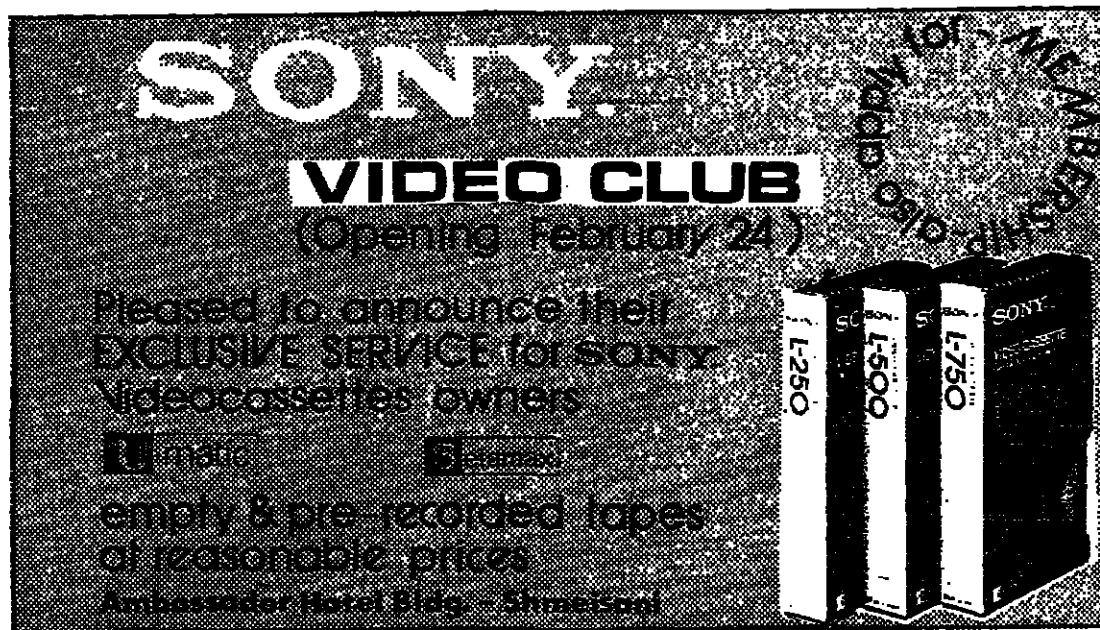
Dr. Qasem pointed out that, "the present exhibition is relevant to Jordan because it contains a substantial amount of material on cultivation of arid land." He said: "It is the first exhibition of its kind (sponsored by a foreign government) to be put on for the Faculty."

At the termination of the exhib-

ition, some of the materials will be donated to the Faculty of Agriculture and the remainder will be added to the British Council Library.

Materials at the exhibition, including some of the latest publication in the various fields, cover: animal production; crop production; crop protection and pests; farm mechanisation and buildings; food; forestry; horticulture; soils and water; veterinary science; and periodicals.

A complete catalogue of the items exhibited is available and, for those who cannot get to the British Council during the days of the exhibit, copies will be kept at the library after the exhibit is over. Also provided at the exhibition is an order form for obtaining copies of the books on display directly through the British Council. This is quicker than usual book ordering through a commercial shop.



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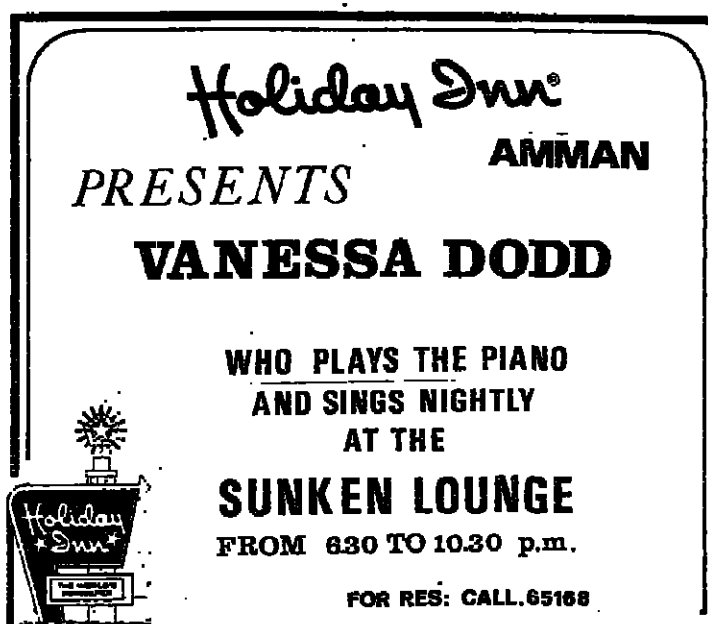
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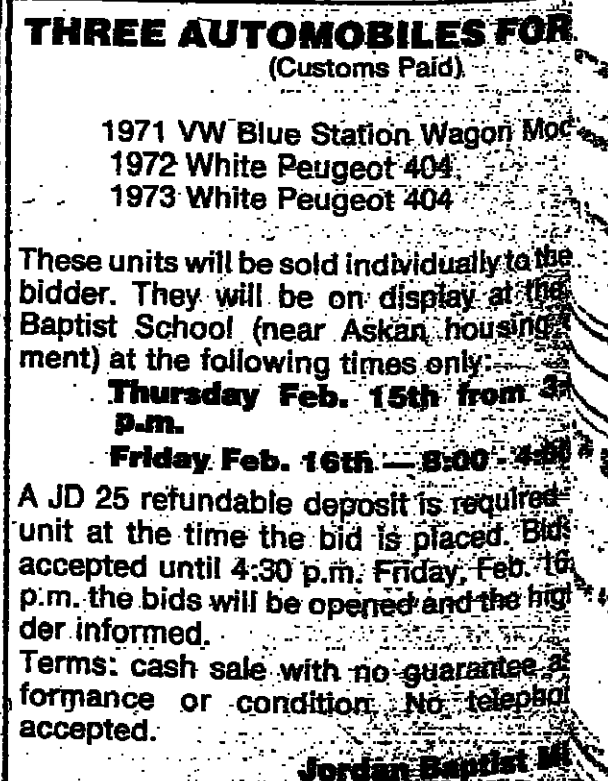
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Jordan Baptist School

Renaissance man in this century?



Dr. Jonathan Miller pictured during the filming of his television series "The Body in Question".

Labour emigration: who really benefits?

By Kevin Rafferty

Trivandrum, capital of Kerala, South India, is clearly a town on the move. The airport alone will quickly convince you of that.

From the aircraft you see tropical plantations, and everything looks peaceful. But as soon as you step off the aircraft you run headlong into hubbub.

Fellow passengers dip into their battered suitcases to pull out modern, goodies-like superior conjurers who had too many things to fit in the traditional hat. You have to fight your way through scrums of greeters, their eyes bulging at the array of presents. A glance at the labels on the suitcases reveals all—Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia.

The fellow passengers are Indians who have migrated to the Gulf for work and come back home to show off the fruits of their labours. No-one knows the numbers involved but they run into thousands. In the past Indian migrants to places like the UK, East Africa and Canada tended to come from the Punjab and Gujarat states. Now Kerala is getting a share.

Trivandrum airport has not been able to cope. When I passed through three or four years ago it consisted of not much more than a couple of sheds, which were quite adequate for the trickle of passengers. Now the airport is being rebuilt and expanded. The narrow country roads of Trivandrum itself are littered with sand and other building materials. Simple town houses have concrete extensions

Earnings sent back from the Gulf by migrants have brought a thin veneer of prosperity to Trivandrum, capital of the southern Indian state of Kerala. But the relative wealth of some migrants has done little to alleviate the general poverty, and may lead to social tensions.

which look like monstrously iced cakes.

It is easy to explain the sudden surge in migration from Kerala. The state is a small one in terms of area, but has a population of about 24 million, giving a density of nearly 600 people per square kilometre and creating pressures on the land. This population density is the highest in India.

In two other important aspects Kerala is way ahead of the rest of the country. Its literacy rate is more than 60 per cent, compared to 30 per cent for India. The nearest competitors are Maharashtra (which includes Bombay) and Tamil Nadu (which includes Madras), with about a 40 per cent literacy rate. In the mid-1970s Kerala also had an unemployment rate of 23 per cent when overall unemployment for India was estimated at about 7 per cent.

Thus when the Middle East oil boom came it was a heaven-sent opportunity for the Keralans. They were literate and adaptable and their own country could not offer them the opportunities. The increase in the number of flights passing through Trivandrum, the chaos at the airport and the happy smiles and bulging suitcases of the

migrants returning on holiday all speak volumes for the success of the migration.

But it is not a success story without qualifications. The first worrying sign is that the prosperity of the migrants and their families sticks out like a sore thumb in a traditional society.

Trivandrum itself is still a small market town with typical bazaars and small shops. Outside the town a modern-day motorist in a hurry is likely to get stuck behind a bullock or buffalo cart in lanes which are narrow even by the standards of rural India. In this atmosphere the new prosperity, especially as much of it is electronic and Western, seems alien.

The success of some families has also led to extravagance and waste in the wider social sense. Some of the money sent back to Kerala has been spent on expensive consumer goods like fancy clothes or foods. Much more important, the price of land in Kerala has gone up sharply. This is a potentially dangerous development in a rural society where a small number of people and families already have a disproportionate grip on vital land resources, and the masses have been left out.

It is still open to question whether the Gulf earnings benefit Kerala as a whole, let alone India. So far there is not much sign of the money prodding the creation of new investment and new jobs in the state.

Even though there are thousands of migrants from Kerala, the unemployed and the poor people remaining behind run into the millions. And the comparisons are stark.

I went down to the beach at Kovalam, 40 miles from Trivandrum. A gang of almost 50 men and boys were curled round a long rope, pulling in their trawl net. It took about 60 minutes. I asked one of the men whether he or his family had been tempted to go to the Gulf. No, he said, he did not have skills or know where to go. Had there been other work opportunities? "No I just do this fishing. That is all we can do. We are up before dawn and we continue until noon. Then after that the fish have gone. That is how I live."

After all the effort there was haul of fish so small and scanty that even the seagulls and crows were not interested in the pickings. The whole lot sold for Rs 40 (just over £2.40 or \$4.80), giving the men not even a rupee each. It took another hour to clean the rope and net and more time to launch the boat for another attempt. By this time the hungry birds had found tastier snacks from the pickings left by the foreign tourists.

Financial Times
News-Features

By Leslie Watkins

Only a doctor with an extraordinarily vivid imagination would think of trotting around a London scrapyard—or of visiting a wrestling match in Bolivia—in order to explain the functions of blood to millions of lay people.

Dr. Jonathan Miller, one of the world's most unusual medical men, has that brand of imagination. He also has such a diversity of unexpected talents, including a flair for zany humour, that he has been described, justifiably, as being a cross between Danny Kaye and the first Duke of Wellington.

Now those talents have all been poured into a remarkable 13 part television series called "The Body in Question"—produced by the BBC in association with broadcasting organisations in America, Australia and Canada—which explores the fascination and complexity of the human body.

The series has stimulated great interest in Britain and, with the BBC confident of it being bought by many stations abroad, it seems certain to attract a vast international audience.

Dr. Miller, whose father was consultant psychiatrist, believes everyone should share his enthusiasm for the intricate mechanisms of our bodies. He says: "Illness is an experience from which one learns. We should be intelligent consumers of medicine. Our bodies are not just premises in which we are sitting tenants of an absentee landlord. We are owner occupiers."

But even the most cursory glance at 44 year old Jonathan Miller's zig-zag career shows that he really is a very special sort of owner occupier. He is a talented

artist and author, a scientist and a satirist. He has directed major productions for the English National Opera Company. And in addition to making several BBC television films, such as "The Death of Socrates" and "Alice in Wonderland", he directed Sir Laurence Olivier in a stage ver-

Jonathan Miller is a man of diverse talents. He is not only a doctor of medicine, but a comedian, opera and drama director, philosopher, historian and much else. Now he has concentrated all these attributes into a remarkable television series which investigates the fascination and complexities of the human body.

sion of "The Merchant of Venice".

As an opera and drama director he will be spending most of the next two years in the United States of America and at various celebrated theatres in Europe. This year he is directing Wagner's "The Flying Dutchman" for the Frankfurt Opera; Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Burgtheater in Vienna; and Mozart's opera "Die Zauberflöte" in St. Louis, Missouri.

Another Mozart work, "The Marriage of Figaro", will receive the Miller treatment before it enters this season's English National Opera repertoire at the London Coliseum. He will also direct Paul Scofield in "Othello"—a production which is likely to go on to the Edinburgh Festival. Similarly, an Edinburgh visit is also on the cards for Miller's "La Traviata" for Kent Opera, which is based in southern England, and for which he has also directed Monteverdi's "Orfeo".

But Jonathan Miller's talents are even wider spread. He is also a philosopher and an historian, a comedian and a respected social commentator. And, of course, he is a trained pathologist.

"I have a butterfly mind—but butterflies have a function," he says. "They pollinate flowers." And in his television series he has succeeded in pollinating a display of fascinating flowers. Using humour, drama, music and imaginative location filming, he has given us, without pain, a splendid insight into ourselves. He explains his approach to the series thus: "Talking to friends I

began to realise that there was a paradoxical gap in their knowledge of the physical world, and that the thing they tended to know least about was that part of the world that is nearest to them—the one that moves around with them wherever they go.

"This is partly connected with a disdain for science, coupled with an understandable fear and squeamishness. But since I had so enjoyed all that I had learned, first as a biologist and then as a medical student, I had always believed that there was an interesting and engaging way of conveying the majestic complication of the human physique."

All that may sound slightly pompous. But Dr. Miller, 1.83 metres tall who seems rarely to find time to comb his defiant tangle of ginger hair, soon shatters such thoughts with gambits such as jumping into a bath to explain to viewers one aspect of how we control our balance.

The unexpected and the off beat—that is what keeps streaming out of him. And that is what provides the sauce, the piquancy, for the banquets of information.

Reflections of his early experiences, as a writer and one of the stars of the brilliant satirical revue "Beyond the Fringe", are obvious in this new series.

It was at the Edinburgh Festival in 1960, the year after he graduated as a doctor, that he first launched into "Beyond the Fringe", which later has triumphant runs in London and on Broadway.

The New York opening coincided with the Cuba crisis. The United States, he quickly decided,

was an exhibition which represented any European. And because of his "bizarre" new peaks with the "Once the show was a success I was totally in my appearance in it was a luxurious present in America and I had interested in American and literature. It was that I began really to I began to write for the Review and "The New One commencing Miller: "Scratch has bleeds words in a and words, what's more with ideas as blood puscles, nothing was verbal flow."

But Miller tends to the versatility of his "ing". He says: "I myself as doing a lot regard it all as playing tune in different key literary exercise. Next I use the slogan and splatter the walls. And play is just like medicine. People say be very versatile things. But it's a single vision."

His wife is a prag and he has hankle sionally, to get fully medicine.

"Yet when I'm do I'm really very wret said: "I'm wretche very time consuming very boring, and only rewarding."

That, of course, is and rather highly. But people watch rammes will recog cerity burning behind Miller simply has ploding. There for him to do so him to investig savour—and he has to live his life at a

Snow sports are becoming increasingly popular in Australia



Skiers try their skills on the nursery slopes at Smugglers Holes in southern New South Wales.

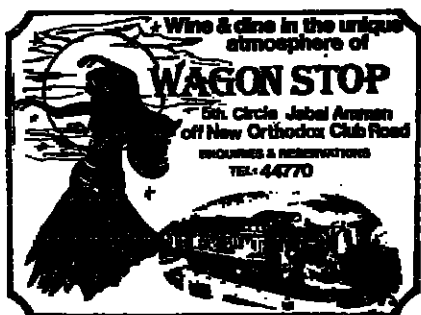
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FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1979

Your HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An ideal day to do something worthwhile for others and let them know you interest in their best interests at heart. Maintain a cheerful and gain your desired aims.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): If you show some kindness to others, you are able to gain their goodwill now. Use your charm with those of the opposite sex.

AURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): Study your relations with your associates and make plans for improvement. Be particularly kind to your closest tie at this time.

EMINI (May 21 to June 21): Do whatever will make your home more charming and comfortable. Don't neglect your family.

SCORPIO (June 22 to July 21): Obtain the information you need so that you can handle a puzzling matter wisely. Use care in motion at this time.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21): Think more about saving money instead of spending it, and cut down on expensive luxuries first. Make needed repairs to property.

LIBRA (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): Study your new ideas and the most practical ones to work immediately and get excellent results. Be careful of your reputation.

SCORPIO (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): Confer with a trusted adviser so you'll know how to solve a puzzling problem.

SAGITTARIUS (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21): Bring your talents to the fore and make the most of them.

SCORPIO (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21): A good time to try through with civic work that could improve conditions in your community. Don't neglect your health.

APRIL (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20): Use more good judgment and less reliance on your intuition for best results to come.

QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19): Handle your most important responsibility early in the day for best results.

SCORPIO (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20): It is important you converse at length with associates until you come to a true understanding of minds. Show that you have poise.

GOREN BRIDGE

Y. CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

in Australia

diamond suit one more time.

and as a result they ended up

playing in some number of

diamonds.

When we watched this

deal being played, West led

the queen of hearts against

South's five diamond con-

tract. Apparently, most

declarers thought there was

no problem. They ruffed the

second heart lead and

observed that, after ruffing a

club in dummy, they would

lose only a spade trick in ad-

dition to the heart. No doubt

the early play went ace of

clubs, club ruff, ace of

diamonds. Unfortunately, this

line came a cropper when

West showed out on the

trump lead, for now declarer

was stranded with a trump

loser as well.

Those declarers had simply

gotten ahead of themselves. The declarer we

watched found the winning

line without any problem.

After ruffing the second

heart, he led a trump to the

ace. Had both defenders

followed to this trick, he

would have cashed the ace of

clubs and ruffed a club for his

contract. However, when

West showed out, declarer

knew he could not ruff a club

without setting up a trump

trick for East.

Instead, declarer took the

trump finesse and then drew

the last trump. He crossed

back to dummy with the ace

of spades and led a club to

the queen. When that held,

the contract was home.

The contract was home.

The contract was home.

The contract was home.

The contract was home.



West Germany's four-year courses in domestic science start at age 16 with a school-leaving certificate and include a year at trades college, two years' practical experience and a final year's study followed by exams. (Daf photo)

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Hann Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to form
four ordinary words.

YEVAH

RUTYL

TUDOUG

DIPEEM



Now arrange the circled letters to
form the surprise answer, as sug-
gested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: LOOSE NATAL FALLEN BEFOUL
Answer: A passenger doesn't know whether he's
coming or going when he's this —
"ALL AT SEA"

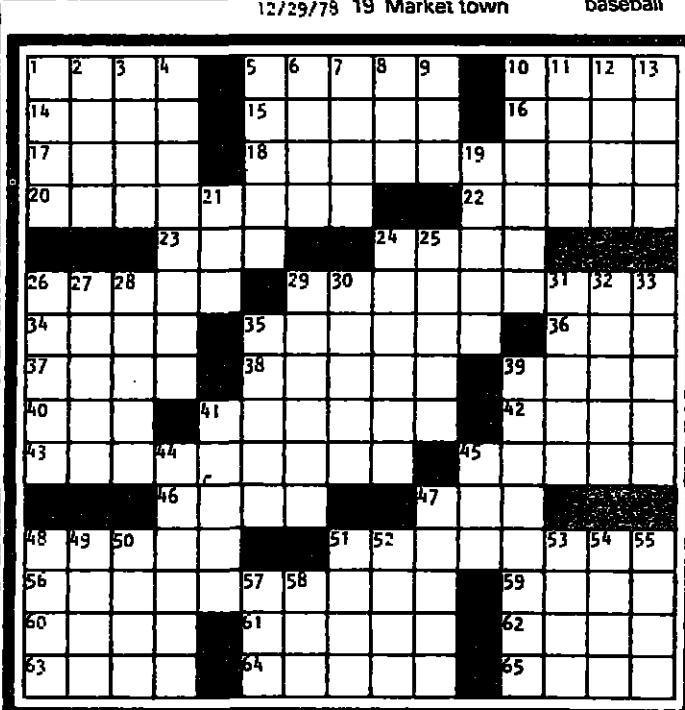
THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



Just so much nostalgia! Your poetry, your promises,
the two-cent postage stamps . . .

THE Daily Crossword by James Barrick

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| ACROSS | 29 Not living together | 48 Glossy fabric | 21 Extreme degree |
| 1 Cuzzo's country | 34 Spun or run | 51 Buffoonery | 24 Porcupine features |
| 5 Starchy food | 35 Losing brightness | 56 PR expert | 25 Sheets of glass |
| 10 Visage | 36 Pier union | 60 Asian range | 26 Dock |
| 14 vital | 37 Ripened | 61 Ronsudt of song | 27 Pilot's word |
| 15 Earthy pigment | 38 Of ewes and | 62 Invalid | 28 One-celled animal |
| 16 Missing carries with diffi- | 39 Abrasive stuff | 63 Filing | 29 Appetizing |
| 17 culty | 40 Civil War soldier | 64 Stratagems | 30 Old Roman official |
| 18 Penniless | 41 Relatives of lycées | 65 Something for nothing | 31 Weary |
| 20 Showed off | 42 Plexus | | 32 Choice part |
| 22 Greasy | 43 Bone breaks | | 33 Passe |
| 23 "only a paper moon" | 45 Lent a hand | | 35 Adjust a lens |
| 24 Whirled about | 46 Blushing | | 39 Battering month |
| 26 Fury | 47 Blyth or Sothern | | 41 Short jackets |
| | | | 44 Emergency |
| | | | 45 Cuckoo |
| | | | 47 Wall piers |
| | | | 48 Petty quarrel |
| | | | 49 Guthrie |
| | | | 50 Oolong and others |
| | | | 51 Leading |
| | | | 52 Earl or Williams |
| | | | 53 Small case |
| | | | 54 Egg |
| | | | 55 Seasoning |
| | | | 57 Mountain |
| | | | 58 Hodges of baseball |



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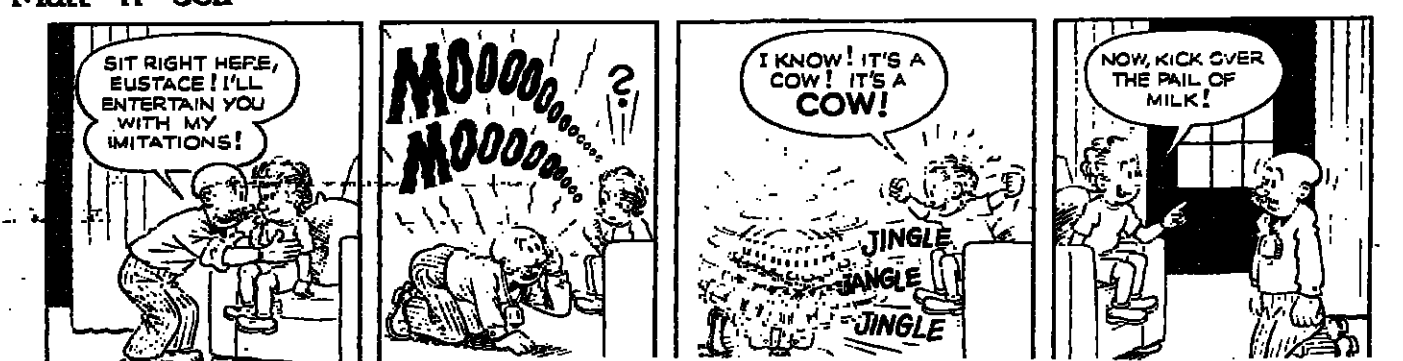
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

| CHANNEL 3: | CHANNEL 6: |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 5:30 Quran | 6:30 French programme |
| 5:45 Cartoons | 7:00 News in French |
| 6:00 Children's programme | 7:30 News in Hebrew |
| 6:30 Sabbath | 8:30 Comedy |
| 6:40 Return to Peyton Place | 9:10 The Chosen Lane |
| 7:00 News in Arabic | 10:10 News in English |
| 8:30 Arabic series | 10:15 Dallas |
| 9:30 Arabic programme | |
| 10:15 Dallas | |
| 11:00 News in Arabic | |

RADIO JORDAN

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 7:30 News Bulletin | 14:30 In Concert |
| 7:40 Morning show | 15:00 Concert hour |
| 10:00 News headlines | 16:00 News summary |
| 10:03 Morning show | 16:01 Easy listening |
| 10:30 Faces and Places | 16:30 Old favourites |
| 11:00 Sign off | 17:00 Country music |
| 12:00 Sign on and news headlines | 18:00 News Summary |
| 12:03 Radiotique | 18:02 Play of the week |
| 12:40 News summary | 19:00 News bulletin |
| 13:03 Radiotique | 19:10 News Reports |
| | 19:30 Signing off |

BBC RADIO

| GMT | 14:30 Talkabout |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 04:00 Newswel | 15:00 Radio Newswel |
| 04:30 Nature Notebook | 15:15 Outlook |
| 04:45 Planned News: Reflections | 16:00 News: Commentary |
| 05:00 News: 24 Hours | 16:15 Claudio Arrau |
| 05:30 Sarah Ward | 16:45 World Today |
| 05:45 World Today | 17:00 News |
| 06:00 Newswel | 17:09 Scotland this Week |
| 06:30 Off the Record | 17:15 Thru Minute Theatre |
| 07:00 News: 24 Hours | 17:45 Sports Round-up |
| 07:30 Sarah Ward | 18:00 News: News about Britain |
| 07:45 Newswel U.K. | 18:15 Radio Newswel |
| 11:00 News: News about Britain | 18:30 The Evening World |
| 11:15 Letter from London | 19:00 Outlook: News Summary |
| 11:25 Scotland this Week | 19:30 Stock Market |
| 11:30 Take a leave | 19:45 Classical Record Review |
| 12:00 Radio Newswel | 20:00 News: 24 Hours |
| 12:15 John Peel | 20:30 Dear Me |
| 12:45 Sports Round-up | 21:00 World Radio Club |
| 13:00 News: 24 hours | 21:15 The Pleasure of Years |
| 13:30 Newswel U.K. | 21:40 News: World Today |
| 14:15 The Alan Price Story | 22:25 Financial News |
| | 22:35 Scotland this Week: Reflections |
| | 23:00 Sports Round-up |
| | 23:00 News: Commentary |

VOICE OF AMERICA

| GMT | 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses |
|---|--|
| 03:30 The Breakfast Show | 19:30 VOA Magazine: American, science, culture, letters |
| 05:30 News, Pop music, features, science, culture, letters | 20:00 Special English: news, opinion, analyses |
| 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses | 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) |
| 17:30 Dazeline | 21:00 VOA World Report |
| 18:00 Special English news, feature "The Making of Nations" | 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses |
| 18:30 Now Music USA | |

AMMAN AIRPORT

| ARRIVALS: | DEPARTURES: |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 6:30 Bangkok, Bahrain (RJ-GF) | 7:40 Damascus, London (BA) |
| 11:50 Kuwait (KAC) | 8:45 Beirut (MEA) |
| 12:40 Riyadh (SDI) | 9:00 Frankfurt |
| 13:30 New York | 9:30 Rome |
| 16:00 Cairo | 10:30 Damascus |
| 17:30 Madrid, Athens | 10:40 Rome |
| 18:30 Cairo (EA) | 11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam |
| 18:30 Damascus | 12:45 Kuwait (KAC) |
| 18:00 London, Paris | 13:40 Riyadh (SDI) |
| 18:15 Rome | 18:30 Damascus |
| 18:30 Cairo (EA) | 19:00 Cairo |
| 18:25 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM) | 19:25 Cairo (EA) |
| 19:00 Beirut (MEA) | |
| 19:00 Baghdad (IA) | |
| 19:15 Frankfurt | |
| 20:45 Damascus | |
| 23:50 Cairo | |

EMERGENCIES

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Dedman | Al Sabagh (23157) |
| Amman | College (25010) |
| Ibrahim Al Obeidh | Jerash |
| Mohammad Shreim (76167) | Serdun |
| Imad | Zargah |
| Hani Ghazayreh (2927) | Al Oudh |
| Amman | Tadris |
| Norodhi | Al Hamra (21833) |
| Al Khalaf | Firas (23427) |
| Simach | Public of Culture (66955) |
| | Al Lufud (23050) |

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| American Centre | Tel. 41520 |
| British Council | 36147-X |
| French Cultural Centre | 77009 |
| Geulche Institute | 41909 |
| Soviet Cultural Centre | 44203 |
| Spanish Cultural Centre | 24049 |
| Y.W.C.A. Centre | 65185 |
| Huamun Youth City | 67181 |
| Y.W.C.A. | 41793 |
| Y.W.M.C.A. | 64251 |
| Amman Municipal Library | 36111 |
| University of Jordan Library | 65111 |
| Crusader Museum | 36191 |
| Folklore Museum | 36191 |

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Ambulance (government) | Tel. 75111 |
| Civil defence rescue | 24391-4 |
| Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) | 36381-2 |
| Municipal water service (emergency) | 37111-3 |
| Police headquarters | 39141 |
| Najdah revving patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency | 21111, 37777 |
| Arpo information (ALIA) | 55205 |
| Jordan Television | 73111 |
| Raided, fire, police | 24124 |
| Fire headquarters | 23090 |

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Al Hamra Theatre | Tel. 226-448 |
| Al Sabh Art Gallery | 228-527 |
| American Centre | 552-362 |
| Arab Cultural Centre | 333-727 |
| Bulgarian Cultural Centre | 337-901 |
| British Cultural Centre | 333-594 |
| Deutch Democratic Republic Cultural Centre | 332-932 |
| French Cultural Centre | 330-684 |
| Kabbani Theatre | 222-016 |
| National Museum | 114-854 |
| Soviet Cultural Centre | 225-650 |
| Spanish Cultural Centre | 334-619 |
| Umayyad Art Gallery | 111-318 |
| Zahara Public Library | 224-954 |
| Weiss German Cultural Institute | 99 |

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Ambulance (government) | Tel. 90 |
| Chamber of Commerce | 118-339 |
| Electric Power Co. (emergency) | 225-887 |
| Fire headquarters | 91 |
| Information | 9597 |
| Municipal water service | 113-500 |
| Time (in Arabic) | 99 |

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First high-level exchange in 19 years

Indian official says China visit is 'exploratory'

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12 (R)—Indian officials have cautioned against expectation of any dramatic results from today's visit to Peking by Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee—the first ministerial mission between the two countries in 19 years. But India hopes the week-long visit may lead to a summit meeting between Prime Minister Morarji Desai and China's Hua Guofeng to settle border differences.

Indian officials said Mr. Vajpayee's talks with Chinese leaders would cover all issues, including the territorial dispute which led to open war in 1962.

But they said no breakthroughs should be expected. Mr. Vajpayee, who will be fulfilling an engagement cancelled last October because of his ill health, has described his mission as exploratory.

The last high-ranking ministerial visit between the two Asian nations was in 1960 when the late Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai visited New Delhi. Two years later the border war broke out.

The Indian minister's main talks in Peking will be with Foreign Minister Huang Hua, but time has been set aside for meetings with

other leaders—including possibly Chairman Hua and Vice-premier Deng Xiaoping.

The Desai government has markedly improved India's relations with all its other immediate neighbours and is anxious to establish a working relationship with the now outward-looking Chinese.

But Mr. Desai has said settlement of the border dispute must precede full normalisation of relations. India maintains that China occupies about 36,000 square kilometres of Indian territory.

Some 31,000 square kilometres is in the remote Aksai Chin area of Ladakh and the rest in the Pakistan-controlled area of the disputed state of Kashmir.

Two other irritants are causing friction between the two nations.

One is the Chinese-built Karakoram highway linking China and Pakistan, which runs through what is considered in New Delhi as Indian Kashmir. India sees the road as strategically important and even a possible military threat.

The second irritant is China's continuing support for Pakistan's demand for self-determination of the people of Kashmir.

More immediate benefits from Mr. Vajpayee's visit may be agreements on air services, an exchange of journalists and new trade and cultural exchanges.

Since the two countries exchanged ambassadors in mid-1976 after a lapse of 15 years, trade has resumed in a minor way. But both sides see room for expansion.

U.K. unions call for more lightning strikes

LONDON, Feb. 12 (R)—Low-paid workers pressing for huge wage rises stepped up industrial action against Britain's schools and hospitals today.

With no sign of breakthrough in pay negotiations, trade unions representing the 1.5 million workers ordered more lightning strikes—particularly in north England.

"There is going to be a very, very substantial increase in industrial action," Reg Race of the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE) said.

The union decision offered no hope of an end to the labour unrest which has plagued Britain since the early days of 1979. There was the prospect of further strife on the horizon.

The powerful Engineers' Union presented employers with a complex pay claim that would put about 33 per cent on wage bills. Officials sources confirmed press reports that Britain's 322,000 military servicemen were likely to receive rises of around 23.5 per cent.

The big increase is designed to put soldiers' pay on a par with civilian jobs and stop the exodus from the armed forces. But trade union

negotiators were certain to cite it in support of their own claims.

A national opinion poll in the Daily Mail newspaper showed how far the wave of strikes had damaged the standing of Prime Minister James Callaghan and his minority Labour Party government.

It reported Labour was 18 per cent behind the opposition Conservative Party and that for the first time, Mr. Callaghan's personal popularity had slipped behind opposition leader Margaret Thatcher's public standing.

The poll said 44 per cent of those questioned were satisfied with Mrs. Thatcher, who has been campaigning for curbs on union power. Only 33 per cent were satisfied with Mr. Callaghan, the poll added.

Moderate workers failed to lift the strike at state-owned British Leyland's biggest car plant, in Longbridge, Birmingham.

The effect of the industrial disruption on Britain's economy will come under scrutiny during the week with the publication of several key indicators—latest figures on trade, inflation, pay, industrial output and money supply.

Israeli attendance may prompt Arab boycott

European Security Conference follow-up to begin in Malta

ROME, Feb. 12 (R)—Experts from the European Security Conference, who begin a six-week meeting in Malta tomorrow, may find themselves discussing sensitive political problems.

The delegates are due to deal with economic, cultural and scientific cooperation in the Mediterranean area and have been specially briefed to avoid security and political questions.

But already there has been controversy over the Arab-Israeli problem. The Libyan Jamahiriyah is reported to be planning a boycott, and Syria, Algeria and Lebanon are expected to follow suit, because Egypt and Israel will attend.

The delegates directly involved in the Valletta conference represent the 35 signatory states to

the 1975 Helsinki accords on East-West détente and human rights. The experts-level meeting is a follow-up to last year's conference in Belgrade on European security and cooperation.

Well-informed diplomatic sources in Rome said that, in addition to the Arab-Israeli question, other sensitive issues like the Aegean oil rights dispute between Greece and Turkey and the matter of Malta's future could also disturb the Valletta meeting.

The delegates from the Helsinki signatory states are determined to stick to their briefing, the sources said. But much will depend on how delegates interpret the broad theme of economic cooperation and what the host nation Malta hopes to achieve from the meeting.

The planned topics for discussion fall short of Malta's demand for a Europe-Mediterranean dialogue, which is based on Premier Dom Mintoff's argument that the continent's security depends on peace in the Mediterranean.

Malta, strategically situated between North Africa and Sicily, is seeking financial aid from European and Arab countries to help it survive as a neutral state after British bases on the island are finally closed down next month.

This issue was likely to emerge at the experts meeting although the two Arab states expected to guarantee Maltese neutrality—the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Algeria—would probably be absent.

But most of the 200 delegates will resist any attempts to turn the Valletta sessions into a discussion of Malta's future, the sources in Rome said.

Subjects to be discussed include pollution, energy conservation, solar energy, education and telecommunications. Malta may also raise the question of establishing a Mediterranean newspaper and news agency.

It also reflected growing international concern about the impact of variations in climate on food production, energy supplies, and water resources.

Scientists have expressed fears about the effects on climate of several of man's activities, including the burning of carbon fuel, the clearing of forests and the release of aerosol sprays into the atmosphere.

The experts will also discuss controversial Soviet plans to divert some of Siberia's northern-flowing rivers southward. Some scientists think this could cause polar ice to melt.

The meeting will consider whether to convene a full United Nations conference on climate at ministerial level early in the next decade.

China, Vietnam report new border clashes

PEKING, Feb. 12 (R)—China and Vietnam have reported several fresh clashes along their border with nearly 100 killed or wounded in the past few weeks.

Both sides blamed each other over the weekend for the incidents and China warned Vietnam not to turn a deaf ear to what Peking had to say on the situation.

Vietnam has called on the United Nations to examine "the grave situation" on the frontier. Each country accused the other of escalating tension and moving forces into the region.

China said Vietnam was "carrying on war mobilisation" and that Hanoi's forces had been put on a state of high combat-

readiness.

China also spoke of the "grave situation now arising" on the frontier and Vice-Premier Li Xianmin joined other Chinese leaders in warning Vietnam.

"We have time and again warned the Vietnamese not to turn a deaf ear to what we have said," he told a Pakistani military goodwill delegation yesterday.

Vietnam has charged that Peking recently deployed "20 divisions, hundreds of fighter planes, numerous tanks and other war materials close to the China-Vietnam border" in a cable to the U.N.

Neither side has given a complete figure for casualties in border incidents but say it suffered many casualties.

China said yesterday guards or local militia killed or wounded between 15 and Feb. 7. It was in this figure included 20 among frontier guards and 30 mentioned in a report.

The Vietnam News (VNA) reported that 4 of Chinese troops entered on Saturday and several border posts and province killing one soldier. VNA also said dreds of Chinese troops another part of the border.

Yugoslavia mourns loss of Tito's closest aide, likely successor

BELGRADE, Feb. 12 (R)—Three days of official mourning began yesterday for Edvard Kardelj, long considered President Tito's most likely successor and the chief theorist of Yugoslavia's independent communist path.

The death of Mr. Kardelj, from cancer at the age 69, deprived Yugoslavia of the only political leader—apart from 86-year-old President Tito—whose conciliatory attitudes and long service would have made him easily acceptable as a national leader.

At the same time his death left a major vacuum in the top ranks of Yugoslavia's communist leadership. No other politician was so close to President Tito and gained such national authority.

Mr. Kardelj's scholarly, soft-spoken manner concealed a man of iron determination who joined the communist movement at the age of 16 and

worked at President Tito's side for more than four decades.

Signs had emerged, even before his death, of jockeying for influential positions in the Yugoslav party although the ultimate authority of President Tito is unquestioned.

Mr. Kardelj's skills proved vital when Marshal Tito broke with the Soviet Union in 1948. He subsequently provided the ideological basis and justification for Yugoslavia's unorthodox policy of workers self-management at home and independence abroad, including virtual leadership of the 86-nation Non-Aligned movement.

Thousands of people queued in rain and snow in Ljubljana, northwestern Yugoslavia, where he was born and died, to pay their last respects as he lay in state in a simple coffin in a government building.

World experts to focus on climate-related problems

GENEVA, Feb. 12 (R)—Experts on the world's climate today begin a two-week conference in Geneva to discuss what can be done about extremes in weather patterns.

Conference chairman Robert White, of the United States Academy of Sciences, said in his keynote address that the vulnerability of human society to climatic events had not disappeared with technological development.

The meeting was response to ominous indications that man's activities might cause changes in climate, said a spokesman for the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) which convened the conference.

It also reflected growing international concern about the impact of variations in climate on food production, energy supplies, and water resources.

Scientists have expressed fears about the effects on climate of several of man's activities, including the burning of carbon fuel, the clearing of forests and the release of aerosol sprays into the atmosphere.

The experts will also discuss controversial Soviet plans to divert some of Siberia's northern-flowing rivers southward. Some scientists think this could cause polar ice to melt.

The meeting will consider whether to convene a full United Nations conference on climate at ministerial level early in the next decade.

Mexico, U.S. to meet as 'equals'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (R)—President Carter will make a major reappraisal of U.S. relations with Mexico during a three-day visit there this week but does not expect to resolve any specific problems, officials said yesterday.

Mr. Carter will fly to Mexico City on Wednesday for talks with President Jose Lopez Portillo on Mexico's plans to develop its massive oil and natural gas reserves, illegal immigration into the United States.

The visit will take place against the background of Mexico's large oil discoveries, which are giving the Latin American country added force in dealings with its giant neighbour to the north.

Because of the turmoil in Iran and continuing problems elsewhere in the Middle East, Mexico—with petroleum resources potentially as large as those of Saudi Arabia—is now seen as the United States' largest and most stable supplier for the future.

The Mexicans believe they thus have the power to deal with the United States as equals for the first time. But while President Carter said last week that U.S.-Mexican relations had improved during his term of office, Mr. Lopez Portillo was speaking of differences between the two

neighbours. The Mexican president insisted that his country would not create more oil revenue than it could safely absorb, clearly indicating that Mexico would limit output much below the figure the U.S. hopes for.

Officials in Washington said it remained to be seen if Mexico intended to use its strong oil position as a high card, linking it to concessions especially on the immigrant issue.

Illegal crossings over the 3,000-kilometre border are estimated at between 500,000 and 800,000 a year. Officials believe there are about seven million illegal immigrants in the United States, at least 60 per cent of them Mexican.

The question has strained U.S.-Mexican relations since President Lopez Portillo came to Washington in 1977 as the first visiting head of government after President Carter's inauguration.

With a jobless rate of more than 25 per cent, Mexico wants the problem to be solved not by installation of new border fences, as is happening in Texas, but by a more benevolent U.S. policy enabling it to create more work for its unemployed.

Another controversy is the refusal of the U.S. Energy

Department to permit the purchase of Mexican natural gas at a price higher than that prevailing in the United States.

U.S. officials said President Carter would not negotiate on the price of natural gas during his visit and would not go into the details of other major problems. He was more concerned with laying a strong foundation for untangling the complexities in U.S.-Mexican relations.

But only days before the president's departure, the State Department issued a worldwide human rights report and for the first time included Mexico among violators.

"There have been some cases of both physical and psychological abuse by the police. There are allegations that suspected terrorists have occasionally been killed instead of being brought to trial," the report said.

Will Europe's party politics travel well

By Brij Khindaria

STRASBOURG—With direct elections to the European Parliament around the corner, prospective parliamentary groups are poring over strategies to build up cross-frontier coordination and clarify electoral platforms.

But the major problem for national political parties joining hands in Europe-wide groups is how to retain their local identities to attract at least the votes that have traditionally been theirs in home constituencies.

Three main groups have so far been announced for the direct elections, compared with the six groups that sit in the existing parliament. The Christian democrats have banded together as the European People's Party, the liberals and democrats have formed

the Federation of Liberal and Democratic Parties, and the socialists have created the Union of Socialist Parties.

The British and Danish conservatives, the gaullists and the communists have yet to decide how they will group themselves.

Each of the new groups has prepared a declaration outlining its separate stand on major issues for the direct elections, but the early reaction from likely voters is one of confusion rather than relief.

Organisers of seminars designed to explain the differences in party positions to electors say the question most often asked is, "How does your stand differ from that of the others?"

The replies leave listeners with the impression that there is little more than fine nuances among the explanations given by such dis-

As the European Parliament prepares for its first direct elections, citizens are wondering whether national party politics will successfully cross international frontiers.

parate entities as the socialists and christian democrats.

"It is difficult for me to recognise myself in what I am told by those explaining their positions on Europe to me, although as a socialist, I know that I can identify with the Socialist Party's stands in my own country on national and local issues," one seminar participant explained.

The comment, echoed by others, reflects the disappointment felt by card-carrying party members on the continent at seeing cherished doctrines being watered down to fit into the needs of a Europe-wide group.

Each group has, however, retained its basic rhetoric. For instance, the socialists emphasise the "common goal of a new world order based on democratic socialist principles". The European People's Party aims for "the progressive realisation of the United States of Europe" and the liberal federation wants "the present European community to develop into a true union of states and peoples".

But the three stands also have such common themes as the need

to assure jobs, maintain economic prosperity, strengthen democratic institutions, promote human rights, prevent pollution, and handle problems of youth and women. The socialists in addition underline the need to bring "economic and social development under democratic control."

Under the terms of the Community's founding Rome treaties, the powers of the European Parliament will not increase because of the direct elections, due on June 7-9. What may significantly rise is the influence of Parliament because of its newfound legitimacy, based on universal and direct suffrage.

But much depends on how the newcomers to the House play their cards. Few current Members of Parliament are expected to stand for election, because most national parties have decided that candidates should not be allowed to be members of both national and European parliaments.

Under the current structure, national parliaments appoint members to the European Parliament, but the new system would automatically exclude persons

with immediate national ambitions from memberships of the European Parliament.

The new parliamentarians will be independent operators, because they will have secure five-year terms. But eventually, they will be under pressure to show results to obtain re-election.

On the other hand, hardly anyone expects that the voters will weigh purely European arguments when they go to the polling booths. The more likely scenario is that electors will stick to traditional patterns and vote for their favourite national political party rather than on the merits of the individual candidates.

"The test case will be the second direct election, because it will show whether the European man-in-the-street thinks that the new European Parliament has looked after his interests," one prospective candidate said.

But the directly elected parliament will not have a large choice of avenues to make an impact on the people. Under the Rome treaties, only the member governments, sitting together in the Council of Ministers, can lay down the law. European Parliaments, directly elected or not, will have no legislative powers and no real clout over either the Executive Commission or the Council.

The new Parliament can partly overcome this lack by taking the view that whatever is not forbidden by the Rome treaties is permissible. It could expand its investigative role, among other things, by holding public in-

vestigations of Commission following the style of the U.S. Congress.

One fear is that directly-elected Parliaments cause a further move towards policy-making by the Council at the expense of the Parliaments, which are likely to be newcomers trying to gain attention careers at home.

Pointing to the other point, officials here say nearly five per cent of the Community's members are established by the Ministers in closed circles. The direct elected national parliaments will be a new Parliament. The action which citizens normally accept in national elections.

While political parties place on the inside of one public body is the confidence in the new Strasbourg authorities work on plans to expand building they have the European Parliament.

Reconstruction plans to enlarge the debate to accommodate the 115 members of the new Parliament are even in the planning stage.

Parliamentary functions will be preparation for the enlargement to include Spain and Portugal.

WANTED

America-Mideast Educational And Training Services (AMIDEAST) requires a full time student counselor for its office in Amman.

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For further information, please call: Mrs. Kassis at 24495 from 9-12 a.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday. Interviews for candidates ideally scheduled between 17-21 February.



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